threadably engaged by threads **16,26**. At a lower end point **27** of thread **26** is a rib or protuberance **272** depending axially downward and extending radially outward from an outer surface **23** of container neck **15**. The rib or protuberance **272** creates a stop for the closure **10** beyond which the closure **10** cannot be further threaded onto the container **14**. Protuberance **272** is preferably designed to inhibit breakage during an automated mechanical installation of the closure **10**. Protuberance **272** is also preferably shaped such that thread **16** should not accidentally slide over or past lug **236**. Also rib or protuberance **272** and thread **16** are preferably positioned to engage when the container **14** is properly sealed and a predetermined torque is placed on the threads **16,26**.

Child Resistance Feature

The instant invention may also include a child resistance feature. As shown in FIG. **8**, a first embodiment of a child resistance feature **300** of the closure-container package of the instant invention includes a feature which inhibits individuals of a tender age from accessing and accidentally ingesting medication or other harmful chemicals. Moreover, the child resistant features **300** of the present embodiment require dissimilar movements to open the container **14** yet still allows those with, for instance, arthritis to easily access the contents of the container **14** when needed. In the first embodiment, the child resistant ("CR") feature **300** has at least one pair of CR closure lugs **312** and **314** depending from a lower peripheral edge of skirt **18**. Extending radially outward from and axially upward along container neck **15** is CR container lug **316**. A set of lugs may be located 180 degrees opposite **312,314,316** to provide additional child resistance and utilize the ovalized flex of the closure described below. As closure **10** is threadably rotated onto the container **14**, lug **312** first encounters lug **316**. With continued torque application to the closure **10**, the lug **312** will pass over lug **316**. To facilitate lug **312** moving past lug **316**, lug **312** may have a tapered inner surface such that it may pass over lug **316** during application of closure **10** to container **14**. As lug **312** passes lug **316**, lug **312** becomes a child resistant member because the closure **10** cannot be unscrewed by merely rotating the closure **10** in the opposite direction as it was applied. Preferably surfaces of CR lugs **312,316** which abut one another when CR lug **316** is positioned between CR lug **312,314** are sized such that CR lug **312** cannot slide past CR lug **316** without a second dissimilar movement. In addition, lug **314** acts as an on-direction stop mechanism since further rotation of closure **10** onto container **14** is inhibited.

Located preferably about 90 degrees to lugs **312,314** are pressure points **318,320**. Depressing the closure **10** at these pressure points **318,320** results in maximum ovalized flexure of the closure **10**. As described above, closure **10** may be made of injection or compression molded plastic. The thickness of the closure skirt **18** is preferably such that it will deflect when a pressure is applied. By applying pressure to the lower portion of closure skirt **18** in two locations about 180 degrees apart the skirt **18** will flex radially outward along an axis 90 degrees from the application of pressure. This causes the closure **10** to distort to an ovalized shape while the pressure is applied which results in maximum displacement of CR lugs **312,314** such that CR lug **312** can be backed over CR lug **316** as the closure is unscrewed.

Alternatively, in a second embodiment of a CR feature **330** of the present invention, a single closure CR lug **340** may depend from a lower peripheral edge of the skirt **18** while a pair of container CR lugs **342,344** are extending from an outer surface **23** of the container **14**. In this embodiment, shown in FIG. **9**, the closure CR lug **340** must pass container CR lug **342** as the closure **10** is screwed onto the container **14**. To ease the closure CR lug **340** past container CR lug **342**, container CR lug **342** may be tapered from thin to thick along its outer surface in a clockwise direction. Once closure CR lug **340** is seated between container CR lugs **342, 344** container CR lug **344** acts as an on-stop device inhibiting the further torquing of closure **10** onto container **14**. As well, container lug **342** becomes a child resistance mechanism because the closure CR lug **340** will not pass container CR lug **342**. This embodiment employs pressure points **318,320** located 90 degrees from closure lug **340** as the above described embodiment. When depressed, the pressure points **318,320** permit maximum ovalized deflection of the closure and outward deflection of the CR lug **340**. Thus a user may simply depress the pressure points and unscrew the closure **10** such that closure CR lug **340** passes container CR lug **342**. Without depressing the pressure points **318,320** the container CR lug **342** is a child resistance feature and does not allow closure CR lug **342** to pass.

Tamper Indicating Band

A tamper indicating band ("TI band") **400** may also be used in combination with the above described embodiments, depicted in FIGS. **10** and **11**. The TI band **400** is preferably attached to the lower peripheral edge of closure **10** by a plurality of frangible webs or bridges **415**. The TI band **400** may have a plurality of internal ratchets **410** located around an inner surface thereof. A plurality of external ratchets **420** are disposed about the outer surface **23** of container neck **15** for engaging with internal ratchets **410** when the closure container package **50** is initially opened. The internal ratchets **410** and external ratchets **420** may be substantially trapezoidal or triangular in shape and are each preferably angled such that when closure **10** is rotatably screwed onto container **14**, ratchets **410** will easily pass over ratchets **420**. However, when closure **10** is rotated in an opposite direction, the ratchets **410** operably engage a plurality of ratchets **420** extending from an outer surface of the container **14** and the frangible webs or bridges **415** break. This leaves the TI band **400** on the container **14** showing that the closure-container package has been previously opened.

Of course, many types of interference mechanisms may be utilized between a TI band and a container neck and these variations such as lugs, folding fingers, and other abutting or contacting surfaces are within the scope of teaching herein.

The foregoing detailed description is given primarily for clearness of understanding and no unnecessary limitations are to be understood therefrom for modifications will become obvious to those skilled in the art upon reading this disclosure and may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A threaded closure-container package, comprising:

a container having a shoulder and a neck extending upward from said shoulder and having an external thread;

a closure having a top wall and a skirt depending from a peripheral edge of said skirt top wall, said skirt having an internal thread mating said external thread;

said closure having a rotary seal operably connected thereto;

said closure and container each having at least one on-direction stop mechanisms;

said on-direction stop mechanism including a lug depending from said top wall and extending inwardly from said skirt;